# West Linn–Wilsonville School District

## **Mathematics – Course Statement**

Course Title: Advanced Placement (AP) Calculus BC	
Length of Course:YearNumber of Credits:1Grade Level:11, 12Prerequisites:Pre-Cale	culus or Trigonometry or AP Calculus AB Date of Description/Revision: 2013
Course Overview	
AP Calculus BC covers the first three terms of college Calculus. The three main topics are differential and integral calculus and sequences/series. Given any curve, the student will discuss five main questions: 1. How do I numerically, graphically or algebraically determine the slope of any tangent line to this curve? 2. How do I numerically, graphically or algebraically determine the area between the x-axis and this curve on any given interval? 3. What are the real world applications of this analysis? 4. How does calculus relate to vectors? 5. How can the use of series be helpful in these analyses?	
Essential Questions	Concepts providing focus for student learning
<ul> <li>Why is Calculus called the language of physics?</li> <li>What are the real world applications of differential calculus?</li> <li>What are the real world applications of integral calculus?</li> <li>How do Algebra, Geometry, Advanced Algebra, Trigonometry, Functions, Statistics and Discrete Math relate to Calculus?</li> </ul>	
Proficiency Statements	
<ul> <li>Upon completion of course, students will be able to:</li> <li>Describe the derivative and the integral of any given set of data numerically, graphically and algebraically.</li> <li>Take this description and communicate its meaning.</li> <li>Use vectors to describe three-dimensional motion numerically, algebraically and graphically.</li> <li>Use series as a way to approximate functions, their derivatives and their integrals.</li> </ul>	
Common Core Standards for Mathematical Practice	
<ul> <li>Students will develop the following practices throughout the course:</li> <li>Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.</li> <li>Reason abstractly and quantitatively.</li> <li>Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others.</li> <li>Model with mathematics.</li> <li>Use appropriate tools strategically.</li> <li>Attend to precision</li> <li>Look for make use of structure.</li> </ul>	

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• Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.

## General Course Topics/Units

### & Timeframes

- A. Fitting a mathematical model to a set of data; algebraically, numerically and graphically representing these functions, their inverses and translations.
- B. Analyzing the limit of a function numerically, graphically, and algebraically.
- C. Average rates of change and Instantaneous rates of change: instantaneous rates of change as the slope of the tangent line, as a limit, and as a function.
- D. The derivative: algebraic representations, applications and graphical approximations.
- E. The integral (or the anti-derivative): slope fields as a graphical way to see the anti-derivative, Reimann Sums, the limit of an infinite series, algebraic representations, and The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.
- F. The integral: algebraic representations, applications and graphical approximations.
- G. Sequences and series: how to describe them, use them to approximate functions, determine their convergency and use them to find derivatives and integrals.
- H. Three dimensional graphing of particles in motion using vectors.

#### Resources

- Text: Calculus: Concepts & Contexts, 4th Edition (Complete Edition Multivariable), Stewart, Brooks/Cole, 2010
- Other: AP course materials and tests; personal books